United Nations E/2009/84

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
22 May 2009

Original: English

Substantive session of 2009
Geneva, 6-31 July 2009
Item 15 of the provisional agenda*
United Nations research and training institutes

Report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University

Contents

		Page
I.	Overview	4
II.	Core functions	6
III.	2008 research projects and activities	8
IV.	2008 capacity development	16
V.	2008 communications and dissemination	19
Annexes		
I.	Members of the Council of the United Nations University	22
II.	United Nations University system	24

* E/2009/100.

09-34648 (E) 170609

Please recycle

Abbreviations

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEIC	Global Environment Information Centre
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INFOODS	International Network of Food Data Systems
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PLEC	People, Land Management and Environmental Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNU	United Nations University
UNU/BIOLAC	UNU Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean
UNU/CRIS	UNU Comparative Regional Integration Studies
UNU/EHS	UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security
UNU/ESD	UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme
UNU/FAP	UNU Financial Assistance Programme
UNU/FNP	UNU Food and Nutrition Programme for Human and Social Development
UNU/FTP	UNU Fisheries Training Programme
UNU/GTP	UNU Geothermal Training Programme
UNU/IAS	UNU Institute of Advanced Studies
UNU/IIGH	UNU International Institute for Global Health
UNU/IIST	UNU International Institute for Software Technology
UNU/ILI	UNU International Leadership Institute
UNU/INRA	UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa
UNU/INTECH	UNU Institute for New Technologies
UNU/INWEH	UNU International Network on Water, Environment and Health

UNU/ISP	UNU Institute for Sustainability and Peace
UNU/MERIT	UNU Maastricht Economic and Social Research Training Centre on Innovation and Technology
UNU/ONY	UNU Office in New York
UNU/ViE	UNU Vice-Rectorate in Europe
UNU/WIDER	UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research
UNW-DPC	UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
ZEF	Zero Emissions Forum

I. Overview

1. The mission of the United Nations University (UNU) is to contribute, through collaborative research, capacity development and advisory support, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems that are the concern of the United Nations, its peoples and its Member States. UNU provides world decision makers with fresh, alternative perspectives on today's problems, proactive analyses of evolving problems, and sound policy options to address them. UNU focuses on issues of sustainability (including human security, peace, the environment and development) and, particularly, on the sustainability challenges facing the developing world.

2. In 1969, then United Nations Secretary-General U Thant proposed the creation of a new type of university to be devoted to researching pressing global issues and promoting international understanding. Based on that vision, the United Nations General Assembly, in its resolution 2951 (XXVII), approved the formation of the United Nations University on 11 December 1972, and subsequently, in its resolution 3081 (XXVIII), approved the Charter of the United Nations University on 6 December 1973. UNU launched academic work at its headquarters in Tokyo in September 1975.

3. UNU functions as "an international community of scholars, engaged in research, post-graduate training and dissemination of knowledge in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations" (UNU Charter, article I.1), and undertakes "research into the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare" (UNU Charter, article I.2). UNU serves as a think tank for the United Nations system, a bridge between the United Nations system and the international academic community, a builder of capacity (particularly in developing countries), and a platform for dialogue and new and creative ideas.

4. UNU operates under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); it has "autonomy within the framework of the United Nations" and "the academic freedom required for the achievement of its objectives" (UNU Charter, article II.1). The University thus is uniquely positioned to contribute to the generation and sharing of knowledge relevant to the roles and work of the United Nations, and to the application of that knowledge in the formulation of sound policies, strategies and programmes for action.

5. UNU maintains a regular dialogue and close cooperative relationships with a broad range of United Nations system agencies, programmes, commissions, funds and convention secretariats, through both formal agreements and joint activities based on functional links. Key United Nations system partners of UNU include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The University also works with the United Nations Secretariat, including the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). At the highest level, UNU makes specific inputs into the work of the United Nations, and monitors pressing United Nations policy issues to which the University can contribute, through the meetings of the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and communication with the supporting High-level Committee on Policy and the High-Level Committee on Management.

6. As specified by its Charter (article X.1), UNU operates as "a world-wide system of research and training centres and programmes". This decentralized global network structure offers the advantages of a global perspective, improved interaction with worldwide academic communities, and an ability to tap a wide range of human and financial resources. The core UNU system comprises UNU headquarters in Japan and research and training centres and programmes located in 13 United Nations Member State host countries.

7. Supplementing the work of the core UNU system are 22 UNU Associated Institutions (so designated by the UNU Council because of their engagement in long-term joint programmes with UNU). Further extending the global reach of UNU are hundreds of cooperating institutions — research institutions, professional organizations and associations, non-governmental organizations, and private sector companies — augmented by the numerous individuals (researchers, scholars and practitioners) who support and participate in UNU activities.

8. The Rector acts as the chief academic and administrative officer of the University and has responsibility for the direction, organization and administration of its overall programme. The UNU Centre Tokyo assists the Rector in the programming, coordination, support, administration and financing of the overall UNU programme. The University's principles and policies are set by the governing United Nations University Council, whose 24 appointed members serve six-year terms in their individual capacities (rather than as representatives of their countries). The UNU Rector also serves as a Council member, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO, and the Executive Director of UNITAR serve as ex officio members.

9. The United Nations University Council held its fifty-fifth session in Bonn in December 2008. At that session, the Council, among other actions, heard the Rector's annual "State of the University" report; adopted the draft UNU Strategic Plan: 2009-2012; adopted a proposal for UNU to begin to award accredited graduate degrees, and to establish a quality assurance and accreditation mechanism; authorized the establishment of a review and evaluation panel to assess UNU activity over the past three decades; adopted the draft statute for establishment of the UNU Institute for Sustainability and Peace (UNU/ISP) in Tokyo; and deliberated on a range of issues relating to the financial and administrative management of the University in the 2008-2009 biennium.

10. UNU receives no funds from the regular United Nations budget. The University revenue for operating expenses comes from investment income derived from its Endowment Fund or from annual voluntary contributions of Governments, agencies, international organizations, foundations and others. UNU also benefits

from counterpart and other support, as well as from some donations for academic activities that are paid directly to cooperating institutions.

II. Core functions

11. The United Nations University seeks to generate and share knowledge, and to strengthen capacities, on issues relevant to the promotion of sustainability, including human security, peace, governance, gender equality, development and poverty reduction, global health, environment (especially resources protection and management, climate change and energy), and the impact of science and technology. Special emphasis is placed on collaboration between developed and developing countries.

Knowledge generation and accumulation

12. A variety of key institutional and normative processes (such as globalization) are rapidly and profoundly affecting our world. Institutions play an important role in effecting these ongoing transformations, while at the same time being affected by them and being changed in the process. The topics that UNU selects for research and study are characterized by their contributions to greater in-depth knowledge about, and a better understanding of, these major processes, including scenarios for change and for improvement of the core institutions involved. It is these three variables — the processes, the institutions and the topics — that articulate the "programme space" within which UNU carries out its work.

13. UNU focuses on two broad programme areas — peace and governance, and environment and development — and as a further focus within this framework, clusters its activities into five general themes: (a) peace and security; (b) good governance; (c) economic and social development; (d) environment and sustainability; and (e) science, technology and society. These themes, however, are neither mutually exclusive nor collectively exhaustive, since many issues and problems (e.g., globalization, human rights, water management or food security) cut across thematic boundaries while some important perspectives (such as gender roles, ethics or equality) pervade work within all the thematic areas.

14. UNU combines cross-cultural, multidisciplinary research and targeted policy and foresight studies. Through its worldwide knowledge networks, the University imbues this work with a global perspective that incorporates both theoretical and practical approaches. In its role as a think tank for the United Nations, in particular, UNU strives to provide analyses and recommendations on policy-relevant issues that engage the attention of the United Nations, its peoples and its Member States. The University not only serves as a reservoir of ideas for the United Nations and its agencies, but tries to anticipate and respond to their needs.

Capacity development

15. UNU training and capacity development efforts entail the development of individual, group and institutional capabilities for self-sustained learning, the generation of new knowledge and technology, the accumulation and dissemination of knowledge, and the implementation of development activities (all capacities that are crucial to the development efforts of developing and transitional countries, the effectiveness of United Nations programmes, and the achievement of the

Millennium Development Goals). By focusing on training the trainers, research leaders, and policy and decision makers, UNU seeks to achieve a multiplier effect.

16. UNU capacity development activities are aimed at supporting: (a) the growth of vigorous academic communities in developing countries and countries in transition, and their linkage with international academic networks; (b) the work of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations; (c) the efforts of policymakers and practitioners, at all levels and in all sectors of society; (d) the improvement of institutional capacity, especially in developing countries and countries in transition; and (e) expansion of the human resources needed for institutional development.

17. UNU capacity development activities encompass: (a) project-based capacity development, by which young researchers and scholars work on UNU projects in collaboration with skilled professionals; (b) specialized advanced training programmes for (primarily) postgraduate academics and professionals, including short-duration training courses and workshops, long-duration training programmes, and Master of Science (M.Sc.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree-oriented study programmes in conjunction with cooperating universities; (c) research fellowships and internship opportunities; (d) support to help alleviate the isolation of scholars and researchers in developing countries and promote their integration into regional and global academic, professional and policy-making communities; (d) online learning opportunities, whereby UNU can offer quality educational programmes to larger numbers of participants, and at lower cost; and (e) the UNU Financial Assistance Programme, which provides loans to self-financed students from developing countries enrolled in a cooperating Japanese university.

Knowledge transfer

18. The fundamental goal of UNU communications and dissemination efforts is to deliver the "right" knowledge to those who need it most, in a timely manner and in a useful form. UNU reaches out to a broad range of audiences that include the United Nations and its agencies; government and non-governmental organizations; regional, national and local organizations; policy and decision makers; scholars, researchers and practitioners; and the general public. Each of these audiences has different interests and concerns and thus requires different messages and varied delivery methods.

19. The University is continually upgrading its tools and methods, refining its target audiences, and tailoring its outputs. The rapid evolution of information and communications technologies is having a great impact on the way knowledge is exchanged and applied. The UNU's e-learning facilities and capacities, coordinated by the UNU Media Studio, are a resource-effective way of sharing and building up educational programmes and curricula. But even as its knowledge transfer methods increasingly become digital (websites, e-mail, CD-ROMs, etc.), UNU continues to publish traditional print resources (including books, briefs, papers and brochures) and to hold public informational events (such as conferences, lectures, workshops and seminars). Ensuring that information on current scientific advances and best practices reach relevant audiences in the developing world, including those who may be on the wrong side of the "digital divide", is a particular priority.

20. Two important channels for sharing the findings of the UNU work are commercial academic book publishers and UNU Press, the scholarly publishing arm

of the University. Active outreach to those unfamiliar with the work of the UNU is also a priority; outreach endeavours include the UNU Global Seminar series (for college students and young professionals); the Global Environment Information Centre (a joint initiative of UNU and the Japan Ministry of the Environment); and the UNU Zero Emissions Forum (which brings together representatives from business, local governments and the scientific community).

III. 2008 research projects and activities

21. The United Nations University takes a holistic view of the complex processes that affect human security and development. The following projects and other activities are neither exhaustive nor indicative of the overall breadth or depth of UNU operations in 2008. They should be considered, rather, as representing some of the "trees" that characterize the work of the University, such that the "forest" comprising the totality of UNU can be more readily perceived.

Sustainable development

22. ***Project*: Fragility and Development:** this UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU/WIDER) project studied various dimensions of fragility and vulnerability, including the extent and consequences of fragility at the national level and its interactions with household vulnerability.

23. ***Project*: Development in an Urban World:** this UNU/WIDER project addresses such questions as: What is special about the urban context? Why are urbanization and urban growth important to development? What are the strengths and limitations of our current state of knowledge from a policy perspective? How can a multidisciplinary perspective on the urban context add value to development research and policy?

24. ***Project*: Science Dialogues D4S ("Sustainable Solutions — Science for Sustainability"):** this project, implemented by UNU with partners including the German Development Institute and the International Bureau of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, seeks to develop a common policy approach to support sustainability between Germany and such important emerging economies as Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation and South Africa.

25. ***Project*: Southern Engines of Global Growth:** this UNU/WIDER project focuses on the connections between four major developing countries (Brazil, India, China and South Africa) and the global economy, with an emphasis on how less developed economies are affected.

26. ***Project*: Industrial Transformation:** this 10-year project by the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP) will complete its research activities in 2009. Currently in its synthesis phase, the main activity was the preparation of a set of publications finalizing the scientific work on transitions towards sustainability in Asia and the influence of globalization on this change. (IHDP is under the joint sponsorship of UNU, the International Council for Science, and the International Social Sciences Council.)

27. ***Project*: Hydrogen Fuel Cell Exchange:** in early 2008, UNU Maastricht Economic and Social Research and Training Centre on Innovation and Technology (UNU/MERIT) completed the first phase of this project, which explored a range of

policy options for developing countries in expanding their renewable energy portfolios.

28. ***Project*: Electronics Recycling Group:** This group was founded within the UNU Zero Emissions Forum in 2008 to support knowledge transfer and the creation of a global network of involved universities and knowledge institutes. The aim is to increase fact-based decision-making and enable the independent role of scientific research in complex sustainability themes such as electronics recycling.

29. ***Initiative*: Solving the E-Waste Problem (StEP):** more than 45 stakeholders have committed to participating in this UNU-led initiative, launched in 2007 to carry out research and development projects and to disseminate experiences, best practices and recommendations that can help societies reduce the load that their electronic waste places on the environment.

30. ***Project*: The Currency Transaction Tax:** in the context of falling official development aid contributions by most countries, this joint project by the UNU Peace and Governance Programme and the North-South Institute of Canada explores alternative, global sources of financing for development.

31. ***Project*: Regional Centres of Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development:** the regional centres of expertise on education for sustainable development are networks of existing education organizations mobilized to deliver education for sustainable development to regional communities as part of the United Nations Decade on Education for Sustainable Development. Six new regional centres of expertise on education for sustainable development were officially acknowledged in November, bringing the global total to 61.

32. ***Project*: Promotion of Sustainability in Postgraduate Education and Research Network (ProSPER.Net):** comprises leading higher education institutions in Asia and the Pacific that have committed to work together to integrate sustainable development into postgraduate courses and curricula. ProSPER.Net was launched in June with the support of UNU-IAS and the Japan Ministry of the Environment.

Environmental resources management

33. ***Project*: Integrated Water Resources Management:** this UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme (UNU/ESD) project focuses on research (particularly on water resources utilization planning and sustainable water use) at basin level. Major activities are focused on the Mekong Basin, the Water Cycle (in Nepal), and Rice Yield Modelling (in the middle Mekong Basin).

34. ***Project*: E-Learning for Integrated Watershed Management:** this project, funded by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and coordinated by the UNU Vice-Rectorate in Europe (UNU/ViE) in synergy with an existing African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States-European Union water facility project, seeks to introduce e-learning into the teaching and learning practices in East African universities. A particular goal is strengthening ongoing water sector reform processes in Ethiopia, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda.

35. ***Project*: Knowledge Management for Land Degradation:** the overall objective of this UNU International Network on Water, Environment and Health (UNU/INWEH) project, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), is to

contribute to the mitigation of land degradation. The project aims to produce a framework for impact indicators for the GEF Land Degradation Focal Area, to be followed by indicator selection and long-term monitoring and evaluation activities.

36. ***Project*: Sustainable Land Management in the High Pamir and Pamir-Alai mountains in Central Asia:** during the first half of the year, this transboundary project (funded by GEF) focused on national project execution arrangements, project design, and development of an implementation plan (in consultation with co-financing partners). Work in the latter half of the year focused on developing and finalizing framework agreements and institutional contracts between UNU and the national and international partner agencies.

37. ***Project*: Sustainable Management of Marginal Drylands:** this project assists developing countries in northern Africa and Asia to enhance the sustainable management and conservation of their marginal drylands, with a focus on sustainable and indigenous dryland management practices. The project, which involves researchers and institutions in China, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Uzbekistan, is jointly organized and managed by UNU/INWEH, UNESCO and the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA). The Flemish Government of Belgium is the primary donor.

38. ***Project*: Rural Sustainability in Fragile Ecosystems (mountains and drylands):** two new research components of this project were launched in 2008 to assess policy intervention, implementation, and the impact on community-based resources management. The focus is on land allocation and traditional agro-ecosystems in northern Laos, and on change and adaptation of traditional agro-ecosystems in the Indian Himalayas.

39. ***Programme*: Biodiplomacy Initiative:** this UNU/IAS initiative conducts research on policy-relevant issues arising from the conservation and use of biological resources and associated knowledge and technologies.

Environmental governance

40. ***Project*: International Environmental Governance Reform:** in preparation for the sixty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly, UNU/IAS, at the request of the Commonwealth Secretariat, produced a "nonpaper" that was presented before the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth Heads of State in London in June, which formed the basis for the Commonwealth's Marlborough Declaration.

41. ***Project*: Studies on synergies and interlinkages studies among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions:** fragmentation among multiple multilateral environment agreements and different regimes is a major constraint on effective environmental governance. This project, by UNU/IAS in collaboration with UNEP, focuses on the key issues that still need to be addressed in efforts to bring the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions together.

42. ***Project*: Monitoring and Assessment Network for Asian Governance of Environment:** the overall objective of this project is to develop environmental monitoring capacities in developing countries. One component is a long-term project (launched in 1996) supported by Shimadzu Corporation. With a research grant from the Japan Ministry of the Environment, the project has started research

collaboration with Tsinghua University (China) on new persistent organic pollutant candidates.

Water resources

43. ***Project*: Enhancing the Use of Science in International Waters:** this project, approved and funded by the Global Environment Facility in August, aims to synthesize the scientific knowledge contained in the GEF International Waters portfolio. Project partners are UNU/INWEH, UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU/EHS), UNEP, UNESCO, the Scottish Association for Marine Science, the Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone science network, and the University of Plymouth.

44. ***Project*: "Twinning" of Lake Commissions in the Great Lakes Region:** this UNU/INWEH project involves five lake commissions in Africa and North America that share similar mandates, as well as many common interests, challenges and experiences. The project explores the potential for international collaboration for strengthening the programmes of the five commissions to enhance the effectiveness of great lakes management.

45. ***Project*: Water-Related Information System for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong Delta, Viet Nam:** this German-Vietnamese initiative seeks to design and implement an information system that will support regional planning activities in the Mekong Delta. UNU/EHS has been working on pesticide monitoring and modelling.

46. ***Project*: Assessment, Monitoring, and Management of Persistent Toxic Substances in the Wider Caribbean Region:** this UNU/INWEH project addresses capacity needs of participating Wider Caribbean Region countries through a combination of North-South and South-South partnerships. It pays particular attention to the capacity of coastal marine managers to monitor and ameliorate coastal pollution, the analytical capacity of pollution-evaluation laboratories, and raising of public awareness about the economic and health impacts of coastal pollution.

47. ***Initiative*: Coastal Zone Management in the Arabian Gulf:** this initiative is a partnership between UNU/INWEH and Nakheel (a property development subsidiary of the Dubai Port Authority). The aim is to help strengthen coastal marine environmental management in the Arabian Gulf and other tropical ecosystems that face increasing pressures from pollution and urban development.

48. ***Initiative*: United Nations Virtual Learning Centre for Water:** UNU/INWEH's flagship e-learning initiative continued its regional deployment in the Middle East and the Latin America and Caribbean region.

49. ***Activity*: online repository of capacity development activities:** this UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) activity seeks to create a single point of access for information on capacity development activities worldwide. Work included the development of an online tool supporting efficient knowledge management and information retrieval, its design, and entry of content into the repository.

50. ***Activity*: documentation of best practices and success stories:** UNW-DPC is supporting the improvement of capacity development by collecting, analysing and

documenting expert knowledge about effective tools, instruments and methods for water resources management. The current focus is on water supply, sanitation and transboundary water management.

Environmental change and human vulnerabilities

51. ***Project*: Environmental Change and Forced Migration Scenarios:** in the context of this European Commission-funded project, UNU/EHS contributed to an in-depth literature review and creation of methodological guidelines for research on environmentally forced migration.

52. ***Project*: Global Environmental Change and Human Security:** the scientific framework of this UNU/IHDP project, which will complete its 10-year life cycle in 2009, has had a major impact on the international agenda and shaped the discussion about vulnerability, system resilience and adaptive capacities. Through this project, UNU/IHDP coordinates background research for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction's input to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and for the World Bank.

53. ***Project*: German-Indonesian Tsunami Early-Warning System in the Indian Ocean:** the objective of this project, based on a joint declaration by the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research and the Indonesian Research Ministry, is to develop an early warning system for tsunamis in the Indian Ocean that can later be extended to the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean. UNU/EHS is developing a framework for constructing an indicator-based vulnerability index.

54. ***Focus*: vulnerability assessment:** UNU/EHS conducted various projects in this research area, including the Tsunami Risk and Strategies for the European Region project, the Geographical Information System Indicators project for Germany, and the Last Mile Evacuation research project (assessment of the socio-economic vulnerability of Padang to a tsunami).

55. ***Focus*: disaster risk management:** the UNU Environment and Sustainable Development Programme conducted various activities in the area of water-related hazards, including a project in catastrophic flood risk assessment for the Asia-Pacific region (in China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Philippines and Thailand). Urban risks were addressed through the Asia Urban Regional Task Force (with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, Kyoto University, and other partners), and a project on assessment of city resilience against urban disasters was initiated with CityNet.

56. ***Programme*: Ecosystem Service Assessment:** this UNU/IAS programme conducts follow-up work on the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), including input into the consultative process to establish an International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity. As part of the strategy developed with other MA Follow-up Initiative partners (UNEP, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and the Cropper Foundation), UNU/IAS serves as the secretariat for the MA Sub-global Follow-up.

57. ***Project*: Collaborative Research with Nissan Motor on Ecosystem Impacts of the Automobile Industry:** this project is being carried out by UNU/IAS in collaboration with Nissan Motor Company; the results will inform Nissan perspectives on the value of biodiversity conservation for the company's midterm environmental action plan.

58. ***Project*: Our World 2.0:** this flagship project of the UNU Media Studio involves the production of a web magazine and a "videobrief" series on the topics of climate, oil and food security from the perspective of Japan and the world. A soft launch of the web magazine took place in July.

Human health

59. ***Project*: Financial Inclusion Improves Sanitation and Health:** this UNU/MERIT project aims to harness and integrate expertise from diverse sectors to identify mechanisms for more effective inclusion of poor communities in the provision of sanitation services. The focus is on improving both the investment and usage aspects of sanitation. Project partners include Indian health insurer Tata-AIG, microfinance company BISWA, WASTE (a Dutch-based international environmental network), SNS Reaal and Maastricht University.

60. ***Project*: Health Inequalities and Development:** this UNU/WIDER project investigated issues related to health inequality with the aim of providing a better understanding of the factors that underpin health status in developing and transitional countries, particularly for children.

61. ***Projects*: Implementation of case-mix systems:** projects focusing on case-mix systems (health-care management tools to improve the quality of care and enhance efficiency in the delivery of health services) were carried out by UNU International Institute for Global Health (UNU/IIGH) in Indonesia (in cooperation with the Indonesian Department of Health) and in Mongolia (in cooperation with the Mongolian Ministry of Health, funded by the Asian Development Bank).

62. ***Project*: Development of Open Source Software for Case-Mix Costing:** UNU/IIGH and UNU International Institute for Software Technology (UNU/IIST) developed a training programme in open source health-care technology in cooperation with the non-profit Open Source Health Care Alliance. The main focus was on training programmers to develop open source applications for ambulatory and in-patient care in developing countries.

Information technology

63. ***Projects*: Theories and tools for software technology:** projects in this thematic area are funded by UNU/IIST), the European Union, the Macao Science and Technology Development Fund, and research partners in Europe, China and India. UNU/IIST has representatives on the EC Interlink Committee and the EU-funded ATEST project (in which automotive manufacturers Daimler Motor Company and Volkswagen collaborate with academia in software technology), and is a partner in the ARTIST2 consortium (of 40 European institutions) aimed at the collaborative development of embedded systems between Europe and China.

64. ***Focus*: electronic governance:** the UNU/IIST Center for Electronic Governance provides organizational support to activities in the area of e-governance and carries out research to support the introduction of technology that can transform the workings of public organizations and benefit their stakeholders. It also conducts e-strategy development, builds software tools, organizes schools and workshops for all levels of government, and maintains a global community of practice.

65. ***Project*: FLOSSInclude:** this project, which includes 11 global partners, builds on UNU/MERIT expertise in research on free/libre/open source software

(FLOSS), primarily in Europe, to explore what is needed to increase the deployment, development and societal impact of open source software in developing countries. The aim is to develop a solid understanding of the open source needs of the target regions, bring together local and regional development initiatives, and provide a road map for future EU research cooperation with developing countries.

66. ***Project*: Open Source Software for Environmental and Health Applications:** this project has two main components: water resource management and health management. The WaterBase website, established in December 2007 by UNU/INWEH and UNU/IIST, seeks to create a cheap but effective generic model of water resources and a decision support system for use in developing countries to support such activities as development planning, exploring ways to counteract environmental degradation, and mitigating the effects of global warming or polluting accidents. UNU/IIST is also working with UNU/IIGH on development and training for use of open source software in health management.

67. ***Initiative*: UNeGov.net:** under this initiative, UNU/IIST aims to advance the use of electronic governance in United Nations Member States, address problems and build consensus on good practices, provide a platform for research and comparative studies on problems of common interest, and facilitate the interaction of stakeholders from academia, industry and government.

Peace and security

68. ***Project*: The Responsibility to Protect Minorities — Is the Kin-State a Problem or a Solution:** this project, conducted by the UNU Peace and Governance Programme and the Centre for International Governance Innovation, applies the "responsibility to protect" norm to ethnic minority issues. It concentrates on the responsibility to prevent tensions from escalating to conflict and, in particular, analyses the potential risks and benefits of "kin-State" involvement.

69. ***Focus*: building sustainable peace:** the UNU Peace and Governance Programme is collaborating with the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission to respond to the pressing need to establish clear guidelines for peace consolidation and implementation. The Programme is one of the initiators of the innovative Peacebuilding Community of Practice, a diverse United Nations-wide community for peacebuilding practitioners, and also works with the Peacebuilding Support Office and with the Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center.

70. ***Focus*: responsibility to protect:** the "responsibility to protect" doctrine was universally endorsed at the 2005 World Summit and reaffirmed by the United Nations Security Council in 2006. The UNU Peace and Governance Programme has been involved in developing the doctrine since its conception, and continues to contribute towards applying and operationalizing this emerging international norm.

71. ***Focus*: ethics and norms:** ethics, principles and values are central to the identity of the United Nations; they can be understood as the "glue" of international society that provides moral social orientation. The UNU Peace and Governance Programme is active in this area; a joint project with the International Peace Research Institute (Oslo) examined the perennial questions "When can war be justified?" and "What methods and targets are permissible?" from the perspectives of the major world religions, while another project explored the motivations of actors in different international contexts.

Regional integration and governance

72. ***Focus*: governance and global institutions:** global governance encompasses multiple layers of international decision-making, from governments to international organizations. Trade restrictions, health crises, "rogue" or failing States, terrorism and environmental problems, among other issues, present challenges that multilateral mechanisms struggle to manage. The work of the UNU Peace and Governance Programme explores how policy and institutional frameworks can be reformed to better meet contemporary realities and demands.

73. ***Project*: Regional Integration, Economic Partnership Agreements, and their Impact on Employment and Labour Market Policies:** this project, undertaken by the UNU/Programme on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU/CRIS) and the ILO International Training Centre, addresses the impact that regional integration processes and open-trade regimes have on employment and labour market policies, focusing at the national and regional level in Africa.

74. ***Project*: Monitoring Regional Integration in the South:** the aim of this project, a cooperative effort by UNU/CRIS and the Inter-American Development Bank, was to show the importance of good governance at the regional level for the effective development of regional integration processes.

75. ***Project*: Jordan Valley Integrated Watershed Management:** this UNU/INWEH project brought together Jordan and the Palestinian Authority to reverse the weak management and severe deterioration of Jordan River basin resources, and to help create sustainable development conditions for the rural population in the project areas. The two beneficiaries were provided with tools and methodologies for the selection and implementation of sustainable and effective interventions.

76. ***Research paper*: "Social Dimension of Regional Integration":** UNU/CRIS produced this research paper for the ILO Discussion Paper Series. It gives an overview of recent trends and future challenges concerning the deepening social dimensions of regional integration.

77. ***Working papers*: Bruges Regional Integration and Global Governance Papers:** together with the College of Europe, UNU/CRIS co-publishes a series of working papers dedicated to the study of the European Union and other forms of regionalism or interregionalism from a comparative perspective. The series offers a platform for contributions by scholars and practitioners.

78. ***Book series*: Comparative Regional Integration Studies:** UNU/CRIS has created a book series, in Chinese, to promote the publication of new scholarly work on comparative regionalism in China and to translate groundbreaking work from international scholars into Chinese. Published by the China University of Political Science and Law Press, this series is a joint venture with Renmin University of China in Beijing.

Justice and accountability

79. ***Project*: Developing Capacity for International Criminal Justice in Africa:** international criminal justice is an embryonic field of high importance to the United Nations system, and its continuing development must be informed by quality research. The UNU Peace and Governance Programme initiated this project, in

cooperation with the International Criminal Court and the Institute for Security Studies (South Africa), with the aim of helping build domestic legal capacity in African countries to deal with the prosecution of mass atrocities.

80. ***Project*: Justice and Accountability Mechanisms in Eastern Europe and Latin America:** this UNU Peace and Governance Programme project compares the experiences of two regions — Latin America and Eastern Europe — that have experienced, more or less simultaneously, transitions from authoritarianism to democratic rule. The research identifies and assesses different accountability strategies to provide insights into both the nature of transitional justice and its scope and limitations.

Other

81. ***Project*: The Internationalization of Chinese and Indian Firms: Policy Implications of the New Globalization from the South:** this UNU/MERIT study is analysing the experiences of two major emerging economies to draw lessons for developing countries attempting to catch up and integrate into the global economy. It focuses on the motivations and strategies in the internationalization of Chinese and Indian firms, and on the implication of current trends in the internationalization of investments from China, India and other emerging economies from the South for foreign direct investment (FDI) policies in the North and South.

82. ***Project*: The NERICA Journey in West Africa:** in recognition of the growing importance of rice, and anticipating shortages in sub-Sahara Africa, UNU/MERIT and UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU/INRA) formulated this joint research project to explore patterns of agricultural innovation processes in Benin, Guinea and Sierra Leone. The focus is on how to create an environment conducive to promising technologies aimed at improving productivity, quality and total production of the NERICA family of improved rice varieties.

83. ***Project*: UNU/Cornell Africa Series:** UNU Food and Nutrition Programme for Human and Social Development (UNU/FNP), UNU Office in New York (UNU/ONY) and Cornell University (a UNU Associated Institution) are seeking to map out, via this series of conferences, the state of scientific and policy knowledge in four critical areas. The aim is to contribute to advancing fundamental knowledge and policy formation in the African context, and thereby strengthen future capacity development initiatives in the region.

84. ***Project*: *The Wisdom Years*:** this documentary and e-case study, produced by UNU Media Studio in collaboration with WHO, explores ageing in Japan.

IV. 2008 capacity development

85. The training and capacity development efforts of the United Nations University focus on building individual, group and institutional capabilities for self-sustained learning, for the generation of new knowledge and technology, for the accumulation of knowledge, and for the implementation of development activities. UNU aims at achieving a multiplier effect by focusing on training the trainers, research leaders, and policy and decision makers. At the same time, the University seeks to generate new knowledge on the most pressing global issues and to transmit this knowledge directly to young scholars, researchers and practitioners. In 2008,

UNU held 94 specialized training courses and organized 14 online learning courses. In 2008 the University also awarded 237 fellowships and offered 125 internship opportunities.

86. **Short-duration training.** UNU organizes or supports a variety of short-duration training courses and workshops (of up to two months) primarily for postgraduate academics and professionals. In 2008, short-duration training courses and workshops were offered, in cooperation with various partners, on such topics as:

(a) *In Africa*: fisheries enterprises; fisheries inspection; electronic governance; nutrition; geothermal resources; geothermal project management and development;

(b) *In the Americas and Caribbean*: fisheries enterprises; human and medical genetics, forensic entomology and genetics; electronic governance; proteomics and mass spectrometry;

(c) *In Asia and Asia-Pacific region*: fisheries statistics and stock assessment; fisheries policy and planning; persistent organic pollutants analysis; catastrophic flood risk assessment; geothermal resources; governance of emerging global issues; environmental change; globalization and the multilateral system; international trade and development; electronic governance; sustainable consumption and production; water cycle; disease coding for case-mix, education for international understanding; disaster management and humanitarian assistance; climate change, energy and food security; adaptive water management; biodiversity in mangrove ecosystems; community-based land management;

(d) *In Europe*: disaster risk management; assessment and management of geological risks; environmental change, migration and social vulnerability; regional ocean governance; municipal risk-management;

(e) *In the Middle East*: marine and coastal environmental impact assessment; media economy and development; academic freedom in Arab universities; renewable energy; innovation policy in developing countries; social entrepreneurship; conflict resolution and peacebuilding; climate change; leadership in higher education; human rights.

87. **Long-duration training.** In 2008, UNU offered several long-duration training programmes. These included the six-month UNU Fisheries Training Programme in Iceland and the six-month UNU Geothermal Training Programme in Iceland; research fellowships at the Central Food Technological Research Institute in India; eight-month training in remote sensing technology at the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais in Brazil; and the one-year UNU/Kirin Research Fellowship Programme on Food Technology at the National Food Research Institute in Japan (supported by Kirin Brewery Company).

88. **Degree-oriented study.** UNU supports M.Sc. and Ph.D. degree-oriented study programmes primarily for scholars from developing countries. Among the degree-oriented programmes supported in 2008 were a joint M.Sc. Programme on Integrated Land Management in Dry Areas (UNU/ESD, UNU/INWEH, and partner institutions in Tunisia, China, the Syrian Arab Republic and Japan); Master of Engineering Programme in Supervision in Water Engineering and Management (UNU/ESD and Asian Institute of Technology); M.Sc. and Ph.D. Programme in Geothermal Science and Engineering (UNU Geothermal Training Programme and

University of Iceland); Master in Public Health Programme (UNU/IIGH, National University of Malaysia, and University of Science and Technology, Yemen); postgraduate studies in fisheries and food science (UNU Fisheries Training Programme (UNU/FTP) and University of Iceland); M.Sc. and Ph.D. Programme in Marine and Fisheries Science (UNU/FTP, University of Iceland and University of Akureyri); UNU/IIST joint Ph.D. programmes (with Associated Universities); UNU International Leadership Institute (ILI) M.A. Programme (with University of Jordan); and UNU/MERIT Ph.D. Programme in Economics and Policy Studies of Technical Change (with University of Maastricht). UNU Centre/Tokyo also offered a joint Graduate Programme in International Relations for students at cooperating Japanese universities, with courses on (a) international human rights law and humanitarian assistance; (b) conflict studies: prevention, peacemaking, peacebuilding; and (c) development: assessing the experiences of the past half-century and addressing the cutting-edge issues.

89. **Research fellowships and internships.** UNU offers short-term opportunities for highly qualified young researchers to work in cooperation with UNU staff. In 2008, UNU provided fellowships and internships through the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change Visiting and Resident Scholars Programme/Internship Programme; Japan Society for the Promotion of Science/UNU Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme (UNU/IAS and UNU Centre); UNU/CRIS Internship Programme, UNU/CRIS Ph.D. Programme and UNU/CRIS Visiting Researchers Programme; UNU/EHS/Zero Emissions Forum Ph.D. Programme; UNU/IAS Canon Foundation Fellowship Programme, UNU/IAS Internship Programmes (with National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies/Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development, Japan International Cooperation Agency and Yokohama International Organization Centre), UNU/IAS Junior Professional Fellowship Programme, UNU/IAS Ph.D. Fellowship Programme and UNU/IAS Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme; UNU/IIST Fellowship Programme, UNU/IIST Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme and UNU/IIST/EGOV International Government Fellowship Programme; UNU/INWEH graduate fellowships; UNU/MERIT Professorial Fellowship Programme; UNU/ONY Junior Professional Programme; and UNU/WIDER Ph.D. Research Internship Programme and UNU/WIDER Visiting Fellows Programme and Short Visits Programme.

90. **Networking support.** UNU supports networking activities that enable developing country academics to interact with the wider academic, professional and policymaking communities. One such activity is the biennial conference organized by the African Committee for Research in Computer Science (CARI). UNU supported the 2008 CARI conference, held in October in Morocco, by providing financial assistance to cover travel costs for young African scientists from universities and research centres, mainly in French-speaking African countries.

91. **Online learning.** UNU Media Studio/Online Learning organizes its work around two main objectives: (a) mainstreaming online learning and web-based collaboration and communication activities across the UNU system, and (b) producing educational video and documentary materials. In February, the UNU Media Studio, in cooperation with UNU/IIST, UNU/INWEH and UNU/MERIT, officially launched the UNU OpenCourseWare portal, which provides open access to the materials used in 15 courses. UNU Media Studio also provides direct support for the Asia Pacific Initiative (API) partnership, including the videoconferencing

delivery of semester-based seminar courses by a network of universities across the region. The UNU Media Studio video documentary *Voices of the Chichinautzin* received the best science and ecology documentary award at the second IberoAmerican Film Festival (Tepotzlan, Mexico) in May and feature documentary Sandcastle Award at the Moondance International Film Festival (Boulder, Colorado) in September. An earlier UNU Media Studio documentary, *Saving the Ayuquila River*, was a finalist in the Stockholm Challenge Award 2008 (May).

92. **UNU Financial Assistance Programme (UNU/FAP).** In 2008, UNU/FAP (implemented with financial assistance provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Japan International Cooperation Agency) assisted some 140 foreign students attending 34 cooperating universities in Japan.

V. 2008 communications and dissemination

93. To ensure that appropriate information reaches the right audiences in a useful form and in a timely manner, the United Nations University disseminates its materials through both print and electronic methods, organizes a variety of public events, and conducts other outreach activities.

94. **Print media.** In 2008, UNU Press published 14 new titles, reprinted 11 titles, and licensed seven low-cost local reprint editions of its books for sale in developing regions. Sales revenue for the year was in line with average annual sales over the past decade. More than 10,200 copies of UNU Press books were sold, while an additional 1,200 complimentary copies were distributed to libraries and NGOs in developing countries, scholarly journals, book reviewers, key academic distributors and others. The top-selling UNU Press titles for 2008 were *Trafficking in Humans* (2008), *Atrocities and International Accountability* (2007) and *Institutional Change and Economic Development* (2007). In addition to its book publications, UNU Press produced eight UNU Policy Briefs and three UNU Research Briefs.

95. **Digital media.** More than any other communications channel, the UNU website represents the "public face" of the University. For many, the website is their main — and sometimes only — channel of exposure to the work and activities of UNU. The main UNU website received a monthly average of more than 36,000 visits (and 82,000 pageviews). A significant innovation for the main website was the production and publication of a series of "video podcast" interviews with high-level delegates to the fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (May) and with participants in the UNU G-8 Climate Change Symposium (July). In addition to being placed on the main UNU website, these podcast videos also were made available for viewing via such popular social networking sites as YouTube and vimeo.

96. Online newsletters and blogs of the UNU system include *UNU Update* and *Our World 2.0* by UNU Centre/Tokyo, *WIDER Angle* by UNU/WIDER, *e-CRIS* by UNU/CRIS, *I&T Weekly* and *Access to Knowledge* by UNU/MERIT, *TK Bulletin* by UNU/IAS, and *UNU/EHS Update*. The UNU Video Portal, maintained by UNU Campus Computing Centre, offers access to broadcasts of major UNU events and other digital media presentations; some 140 archived video presentations (including almost 40 new videos in 2008), many in both English and Japanese, are available for public viewing. UNU/ONY conducts video interviews with the experts who attend UNU events in New York, and produced some 20 videos in 2008.

97. **Media and public relations.** In 2008, the UNU Office of Communications issued more than 50 media releases, leading to coverage of UNU events and research in major newspapers and on online news sites. Other media and public relations activities during the year included the coordination of a weekly half-hour programme on Radio Nippon, featuring interviews with staff from across United Nations agencies and from around the world; the coordination of media interviews with participants in UNU events; the holding of small, informal gatherings with members of the Japanese media; and the organization of numerous public UNU information briefing sessions, including one for a high-level delegation from the Japanese Ministry of Defence.

98. **Library services.** The UNU Centre Library in Tokyo continues to build reliable collections and user-friendly research support systems. The library's electronic resources were expanded, as was the repository of UNU research outputs (which now contains more than 3,100 items, including nearly 1,400 that are available in electronic format). To support the "Priority Africa" website portal, a bibliography covering UNU publications on "Africa and Related Issues" from 1976 through May 2008 was compiled. The monthly United Nations Library Lecture Series, conducted by the library in cooperation with United Nations Information Centre Tokyo, featured presentations by representatives from a number of United Nations agencies.

99. **Public events.** In 2008, units of the UNU system organized or co-organized more than 400 public events (including conferences, symposiums, seminars and lectures). Noteworthy among the major regular events organized or co-organized by UNU during the year were the Charles Cooper Public Lecture, by Dr. Shyama Ramani (Maastricht); UNU/WIDER Annual Lecture, by UNDP Administrator Kemal Derviş (Helsinki); International Women's Day Public Forum (Tokyo); UNU/ILI Prestigious Lecture, by Zaid Asali (Amman); fourteenth U Thant Distinguished Lecture, by former President of Finland Martti Ahtisaari (Tokyo); fifteenth U Thant Distinguished Lecture, by President of Senegal Abdoulaye Wade (Tokyo); UNU/UNESCO International Conference on the theme "Globalization and languages" (Tokyo); Africa Day Symposium on the theme "Africa's food situation" (Tokyo); United Nations Day Symposium and outdoor events on "Climate Change" (Tokyo); second International Conference on Electronic Governance (Cairo); two Bonn Dialogues (Bonn); and two UNU/Cornell Africa Series conferences (New York).

100. Other major public events organized or co-organized by units of the global UNU system during the year included nine G-8 Dialogue Series Lectures (Tokyo); a public panel on the theme "Knowledge and social learning for societal change and sustainability" (Berlin); a conference on the theme "Comparative regionalism: Europe and East Asia" (Beijing); a conference on the theme "Food safety" (Tokyo); a forum on the theme "Indigenous peoples and climate change" (Darwin); the second International Conference on Micro Evidence on Innovation in Developing Economies (Beijing); 16 side events at the ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Bonn), five official side events at the fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (Yokohama), the second Solving the E-waste Problem General Assembly (Stockholm); a symposium on the theme "International day of biological diversity" (Tokyo); a seminar to launch the policy brief on the theme "Stemming decline of the coastal ocean" (New York); the UNU G-8 Symposium on the theme "Innovation and entrepreneurship in

the time of climate change" (Tokyo); the UNU Geothermal Training Programme thirtieth anniversary workshop (Reykjavík); the International Conference on Health Care 2008 (Kuala Lumpur); the Asia Pacific Ministers of Health Conference on Climate Change (Kuala Lumpur); a symposium on the theme "Looking beyond the international polar year"; the first World Reuse Forum (Berlin); the Peace and Creativity Salon (Tokyo); a conference on the theme "Forest-related traditional knowledge and culture in Asia" (Seoul); a conference on the theme "Environment, forced migration and social vulnerability" (Bonn); a conference on the theme "Sustainable fisheries" (Reykjavík); a workshop on sanitation (Hamilton, Canada); a lecture by Colombian Vice-President Francisco Calderón on the theme "Shared responsibility" (Tokyo); the first World Landslide Forum (Tokyo); a seminar on the theme "People in marginal drylands" (Istanbul); the fifth International Conference on Innovation and Management (Maastricht); and a side event and report launch at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Poland).

101. **Public outreach.** The UNU Global Seminar series is designed to increase understanding among college students and young professionals about global issues facing humankind, and the role of the United Nations in addressing them. Eleven sessions of the UNU Global Seminar series, attended by almost 600 participants, were held worldwide in 2008, at seven locations in Japan and in China, the Republic of Korea, Ghana and South Africa.

Annex I

Members of the Council of the United Nations University

Appointed members

Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka) (Chair of the Council), former Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations, New York, and former Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations in Geneva

Sheikha Abdulla al-Misnad (Qatar), President, Qatar University, Doha

Paolo Blasi (Italy), Professor of Physics, University of Florence; former Rector, University of Florence

Lidia R. Arthur Brito (Mozambique), Assistant Professor, Faculty of Agronomy and Forest Engineering, Eduardo Mondlane University; former Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology of Mozambique

Angela Cropper (Trinidad and Tobago), United Nations Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme

Juan Ramón de la Fuente (Mexico), President, International Association of Universities; former Rector, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM)

Gloria Cristina Flórez (Peru), Professor, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima

Louise Fresco (Netherlands), Professor of Foundations of Sustainable Development in International Perspective, Universiteit van Amsterdam

Eduardo Carrega Marçal Grilo (Portugal), Trustee, Gulbenkian Foundation; former Minister of Education of Portugal

Ji Fusheng (China), Independent Consultant; former Director General, Department of High Technology and Fundamental Research of China; former Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations

Fadia Kiwan (Lebanon), Professor of Political Science and Director, Faculty of Law and Political Science, St. Joseph University, Beirut

Marju Lauristin (Estonia), Professor of Social Communication, University of Tartu; former Minister of Social Affairs of Estonia

Andrei Marga (Romania), President, Academic Council of Babes-Bolyai University; and former Rector, Babes-Bolyai University

Goolam Mohamedbhai (Mauritius), Secretary-General, Association of African Universities; and former President, International Association of Universities

Otto S. R. Ongkosongo (Indonesia), geologist and research professor, Research Institute for Oceanography, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta

Akilagpa Sawyerr (Ghana), former Secretary-General, Association of African Universities; former Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Law, University of Ghana

Francisco Komlavi Seddoh (Togo), Chairman, UNESCO Working Group, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Great Lakes region; and Interim Manager for Teacher Education

Gita Sen (India), Professor, Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore; Adjunct Professor at the Center for Population and International Health, Harvard University

Terusuke Terada (Japan), President, Foreign Press Centre/Japan; former Ambassador of Japan to Mexico, Belize and Republic of Korea

Hebe Maria Cristina Vessuri (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), Senior Researcher and Head, Department of Science Studies, Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas (IVIC), Caracas

David Ward (United States), Consultant, American Council on Education; former Chancellor, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Ivan Wilhelm (Czech Republic), former Rector, Charles University, Prague

Margret Wintermantel (Germany), President, German Rectors' Conference; President, Saarland University, Saarbrücken

Alison Wolf (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Sir Roy Griffiths Professor of Public Sector Management, King's College London, University of London

United Nation University Rector

Konrad Osterwalder (Switzerland)

Ex officio members

Ban Ki-moon (Republic of Korea), Secretary-General, United Nations, New York

Koïchiro Matsuura (Japan), Director-General, UNESCO, Paris

Carlos Lopes (Guinea-Bissau), Executive Director, UNITAR

Annex II

United Nations University system

UNU Centre

UNU Centre/Tokyo; UNU Centre/Kuala Lumpur; UNU Vice-Rectorate in Europe (UNU/ViE, Bonn); UNU Office at the United Nations (UNU/ONY, New York), UNU Office at UNESCO (Paris)

Research and training centres/programmes

UNU Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNU/BIOLAC), Caracas, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

UNU Programme on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU/CRIS), Bruges, Belgium

UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU/EHS), Bonn, Germany

UNU Food and Nutrition Programme for Human and Social Development (UNU/FNP), Ithaca, New York, United States of America

UNU Fisheries Training Programme and UNU Geothermal Training Programme (UNU/FTP and UNU/GTP), Reykjavik, Iceland

UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS), Yokohama, Japan

UNU International Institute for Global Health (UNU/IIGH), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

UNU International Institute for Software Technology (UNU/IIST), Macao, China

UNU International Leadership Institute (UNU/ILI), Amman, Jordan

UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU/INRA), Accra, Ghana

UNU International Network on Water, Environment and Health (UNU/INWEH), Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

UNU Maastricht Economic and Social Research and Training Centre on Innovation and Technology (UNU/MERIT), Maastricht, the Netherlands

UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU/WIDER), Helsinki, Finland